

## Causes, course, consequences of the Scientific Revolution

Causes	Course of Events	Consequences
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Renaissance</li> <li>2. Reformation</li> <li>3. translation of works by non-Western scholars (primarily Muslim, Indian, and Chinese) introduced to Europe as a result of the Crusades</li> <li>4. reintroduction (again, as a result of the Crusades) of classical Greek writings that had been destroyed in Europe</li> <li>5. Age of Exploration – challenged assumptions about the world and the Bible</li> <li>6. printing press</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Copernicus</li> <li>2. Brahe</li> <li>3. Kepler</li> <li>4. Galileo</li> <li>5. Bacon</li> <li>6. Descartes</li> <li>7. Newton</li> <li>8. Janssen</li> <li>9. Leeuwenhoek</li> <li>10. Vesalius</li> <li>11. Harvey</li> <li>12. Boyle</li> <li>13. Jenner</li> <li>14. Priestly</li> <li>15. Lavoisier</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. change in thinking – inductive to deductive</li> <li>2. concept of “natural laws” in science</li> <li>3. greater understanding of nature</li> <li>4. Enlightenment</li> <li>5. weakening of the Roman Church <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• society becomes more secular (continues from the Renaissance and Reformation)</li> <li>• no longer rely on religion as the source of all knowledge (continues from the Renaissance and Reformation)</li> <li>• if the Church is wrong about this, what else are they wrong about?</li> </ul> </li> <li>6. new instruments to improve science and medicine</li> <li>7. new view of humanity, the universe and our place in it <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• not the center of the universe, does that mean we aren’t the center of creation?</li> </ul> </li> <li>8. using science to justify the social structure</li> </ol>